

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 16

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 63 steamship arrivals less in February at Montevideo, than in the same month of 1894. This is one of the results of quarantine.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that a case of yellow fever has appeared on the *Thames* and that the passengers have been put into rigorous quarantine. The chances are 99 in a hundred against the illness being fever. It is only another excuse for maintaining highway robbery at Flores Island.

—A new law dealing with drunkenness is in force in this city. Any bar-keeper who shall supply drink to a drunken man or shall permit him when drunk to even enter his premises, or shall allow anyone who has entered sober to become drunk, shall be fined \$25 or be imprisoned for 8 days for the first offence and be fined up to \$100 or 30 days imprisonment for every succeeding violation of regulation.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—According to telegrams from Chile, passengers by the overland route are compelled by the customs officers at Punta de las Cuevas to pay twenty five cents gold for every bottle of Chilean or other wine that they bring in their equipage for their private use. We suspect that there is some understanding between the Argentine officials and the keeper of the posada at Las Cuevas. Compelling payment of duty on a couple of bottles of wine, besides stamps, commissions, etc., on the duties, means that passengers will refrain from carrying wine or even a few tins of preserved meat to eke out the bad fare served in the posadas. Thus the keepers of the posadas will sell their own concocted poisons under the name of wine and probably share the profits with the resguardado men.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—At a moment when the despotism of health boards is producing an unparalleled quarantine scandal in the waters of the Plate and in the bay of Rio, when the climax has been reached by virtual stoppage of commercial relations between Uruguay and Argentina, it may not be amiss to call the attention of those medical gentlemen vested with such powers to injure trade—to the interests affected by their absurd tactics. Perhaps a study of the millions at stake may induce them to suggest to their respective governments some more rational methods to prevent an interchange of cholera or yellow fever bacilli; but we may be pardoned if we remark that the Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan governments must throw off this medical despotism, and put an end to an authority that not only causes enormous losses, but makes the three countries the laughing-stock of the world. All these governments are to blame, for with a few strokes of the pen they could summon their health boards to their senses, and put a summary end to all this easor oil and Cockle pill doctoring of trade relations.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—The general loss to shipping and commercial interests caused by these quarantines since the beginning of the year may be calculated at several million dollars. This loss has been wantonly inflicted in order that the iniquitous syndicate interested in the lazaret and other quarantine abusives might make a profit which we cannot suppose to exceed \$50,000 or \$60,000. "Public health" has, we know, been the ostensible excuse but it cannot be reasonably maintained either that public health has been seriously threatened or that the means employed have been justified by their efficacy. The proof of this is that the so-called "cholera" has appeared here in spite of the quarantines, that it has not proved a serious danger, and that Argentina has done without quarantines and is now about to abolish them finally. There is, then, as we said a few days ago, no rational proportion between the injury caused by the quarantines and the disease they are ineffectually directed against. Of the two evils, the quarantines have proved immensely the worse, and the pretence that they are necessary for public health is untenable from every point of view.—*Montevideo Times*, March 30.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 16th, 1895.

THE continued quarantine complications at the River Plate and the absurd regulations which continue to be enforced here, ought to convince the commercial nations whose interests are so greatly prejudiced, that they have nothing whatever to gain by delay and polite consideration. It must be apparent to the blindest of them that no consideration whatever is shown by the quarantine authorities either to the ship-owner, to the merchant, or to the traveller. These quarantines are regulated by selfish considerations, and nothing else. They are enforced without cause and without reason, and they are continued not infrequently to gratify personal pique and mercenary objects. Aside from the shame and disgrace of such abuses, which belong only to the countries maintaining them, they are seriously crippling commerce and injuring established foreign interests. This is not only unjust, but it is manifestly an abuse of international relations which deserves redress. The losses suffered this year by the regular steamship lines serving this coast, can not be computed, but no one can fail to see that they are heavy enough to turn many a voyage into a loss and to seriously embarrass the earning capacity of the steamers for the whole year. This, we insist, is a gross injustice. These companies are not responsible for the choleric epidemics at various points on this coast, nor for the blunders of the sanitary authorities, and it is grievously unfair therefore that they should be called upon to bear even a part of the expense. There is one practical solution of the difficulty, however, which might reasonably be insisted upon by the commercial nations interested, and which would naturally lead to the prompt settlement of perhaps most of the abuses of which so frequent complaints are made. And this solution is—the assumption of all expenses and losses by the government imposing the quarantine. If the Brazilian treasury is to be held responsible for all the costs, it is probable that the government will try to exercise some supervision over the dictatorial orders of its sanitary inspectors, and to curb their professional ardor in the imposition of irritating and unnecessary restrictions. "Going it blind," which seems to have been the practice here thus

far, will soon become too expensive, and we may then hope for a more intelligent supervision. If foreign powers do not insist upon this, the old abuses will not only continue, but they will grow. It is immeasurably worse to-day than it was ten years ago, and ten years hence—who can estimate the magnitude of the evil, if not checked?

The situation in Pernambuco merits thoughtful consideration, for it possesses many features common to the Rio Grande imbroglio and many elements of serious danger to the peace and orderly political development of the country. We do not enter into the questions at issue, for they are essentially personal and local. The general features of the situation, however, are as follows. The state is governed by a military officer who obtained the place through an intrigue which resulted in the violent deposition of the legally-elected governor. Since then it has been divided into factions and has been the stage of frequent disorders. At one time the Martins Junior faction was in favor with the general government here, and it was an open secret that the dictator favored the deposition of Gov. Barbosa Lima. The intrigue miscarried, however, owing to the determined opposition of the governor and the serious character of the complications elsewhere. Governor Barbosa Lima was therefore left undisturbed, so far as the national government was concerned, but the local opposition to his government has continued. Knowing the extent and character of this opposition, he has been for a long time preparing to crush it. He has organized and armed a military force, comprising infantry and cavalry battalions, and lately he is said to have purchased some Krupp guns for a field battery. This force is of course described as state police, but why a police force should be provided with Krupp guns and maintained like a regular military organization is not easily explained. The simple truth is, in our opinion, that Governor Barbosa Lima is resolved to maintain his authority in Pernambuco at all hazards, even with the horrors of civil war. Like his colleague in Rio Grande, he is prepared to crush every description of opposition by violent means, no matter if it leads to assassination and war. He has already used his police to intimidate electors and to control elections. He thwarted the will of the people by frightening voters away from the polls and by giving false returns. And, already, his forces have gone to the extreme of assassination, as a means of revenge and intimidation. This is a colorless statement of what must be considered a very serious situation. What, now, is the remedy? Under the federal republican system, the national government has no right to interfere, except to maintain order in case of armed insurrection. The national government has interfered of course, and the evil results of those interferences are found in almost every state in the country. It interfered in Rio Grande to reinstate Castilhos after the people had deposed him, and it has interfered to maintain his authority ever since. This resulted in a civil war in that state, a naval revolt, heavy losses in life and property, and a very serious increase in the national debt. Seeing all this, it is not at all strange that the President should hesitate to repeat the mistake in Pernambuco, i.e. to interfere to prevent civil war, compelling both parties to lay aside arms; he may interfere to protect national property, and the collection of the national revenue; he may interfere to protect the federal courts and to enforce their decisions; and he might, perhaps, forbid the mainte-

nance of military forces by the states. But beyond this, under the present system, he can not legally go. Congress, also, might take one effective step to curb these usurpations and disorders, by refusing to accept the credentials of representatives elected by violent and corrupt means. It not only has a right to do this, but it is under every obligation to discourage and condemn such unrepresentative acts. Beyond this, the remedy lies with the people of Pernambuco themselves. The political development or ruin of their state lies in their own hands. They are not justified in seeking to depose an executive merely because they are disappointed in him, and they are not justified in seeking to control elections by violence. On the other side, the governor can not be justified in seeking to thwart the will of the people at elections, nor in maintaining an armed military force for personal objects, nor in protecting men accused of assassination, nor in seeking to control or intimidate the legislature, nor in evading or defying the decrees of the courts. If he persists in these arbitrary and unconstitutional acts, then there should be a peaceful remedy in impeachment. Should this be made impossible, however, by virtue of his power and the corrupt means at his disposal, then the people are entitled to that last recourse, which is the birthright of every political community—the right of revolution. No people can be obliged to submit to systematic injustice. It is their duty to employ peaceful means if possible in redressing their wrongs, but if these means are thwarted and defeated, then it is their duty to employ force. The difficulty is that in all the Latin-American republics the remedy of armed resistance is the first and only one employed. As an antidote for this, the practice in Argentina of appointing an "interventor" in the disturbed state until order is restored, is perhaps an excellent one, but the Brazilian constitution has no provision for this. The people of Pernambuco must therefore settle their own quarrels, even though they lead to armed struggles as in Rio Grande, but the national government might well interfere far enough to prevent the organization of armies, even by the governor, and to protect the independence of the courts.

From *El Diario* Buenos Aires, April 3rd.

MONTEVIDEO SEQUESTRATED

While cholera is flourishing in Montevideo at a few paces from Government House, President Borda, obstinately clinging to his present system, refuses to modify the decree of sequestration proclaimed by himself against the epidemic reigning in Rio and Buenos Aires.

The steamer agents, who demanded equitable measures in strict accordance with the necessities of the situation, have been dismissed with a distinct refusal on the part of the Uruguayan President, who argued that the rigorous measures adopted would oblige this country to observe the rules of defence, which he, in his scientific sanitary knowledge, thinks should be established against vessels from Brazil.

As a first consequence the agents have resolved that their steamers pass by Montevideo, and come to Buenos Aires direct.

This means complete isolation for Montevideo, and the paralyzation of its import and export business, which will give full satisfaction to President Borda, who evidently aspires to renew, at his country's expense, the isolation which the celebrated despot Francia decreed for Paraguay.

Two long months of negotiations here and in the neighbouring republic have been in vain in the face of the Uruguayan President's resolution who assumes supreme authority, but something is gained, inasmuch as travellers will be saved from the snare of Flores Island, the quarantine port, directed by a relation of President Borda's, and in which travellers are fleeced under the pretence of saving them from contagion.

The cholera has disappeared almost completely from our territory; in Buenos Aires there neither is nor has been any fear of its spreading, thanks to the elements of defence afforded by our excellent system of water supply and drainage; in Rio de Janeiro the yellow fever, endemic though it

undoubtedly is, has not spread in epidemic form to any other country, and yet President I. Borda, who conceals the deaths from cholera in Montevideo, determines to close that port against all foreign trade.

This resolution known, the matter ceases to interest us. The question is now purely internal and affects only the commerce of Uruguay, which may protest or submit.

Let our friends over there fix matters as best they can. We, as far as we are nationally interested, should congratulate ourselves, inasmuch as the closing of Oriental ports will increase our income by the suppression of smuggling, which is a flourishing trade between Montevideo and our coasts.

From *El Diario* Buenos Aires, April 10th.

THE EXTRANCE TO THE PORT

The present state of the question of the entrance to the port of Buenos Aires is really lamentable. The Nation has already spent more than thirty millions of gold dollars upon this great undertaking, we have splendid docks with first rate hydraulic service, well built bonded ware houses, a port for coasting vessels a league long in the Riachuelo, but to all this palatial edifice there is no front door?

Each engineer who has successively occupied the post of director of the Riachuelo works, Iñengo, Bovio, Candiani, Tzane, Ballón, and Duclou, has drawn up projects indicating to Government the necessity of extending the existing wharves and of removing those which have fallen in, but in vain. The projects have been laid aside in pigeon-holes in the archives to sleep to all eternity while the entrance to the port has gone on getting worse and worse every day, all the warnings of their technical advisers and the complaints of commerce being insufficient to awaken the inhabitants of the Casa Rosada (Government House) from their lethargy.

That year should pass in a decision upon tenders for some \$2000 worth of repairs to some national building which becomes an utter ruin before the necessary work is put in hand, is neither new nor perhaps important. Instead of spending \$2000, \$20,000 will be spent! What matter! Since the public pays and the gentlemen in the government do not have to take a dollar out of their own pockets, they can without great damage to the country and none at all to themselves, give themselves up to political conversations, to the dictating of beautiful reforms which never come off, and to signing serious resolutions of "Let so and so report."

But with regard to an undertaking which has cost thirty millions of gold dollars we think that a little activity would not be out of place.

For two years past commerce has been clamoring for the repair of the entrance to the port. In consequence "the administration" stirred itself, projects were drawn up, revised and verified, were passed for report to all the departments which go to make up our executive organism, and thence were sent to Congress in search of authorization and funds but only went to sleep instead.

After a few months' commerce, not to be satisfied with reports, addressed itself to Congress; all the important houses in the market signed the respective petition; and there were delegations, and visits galore, and the honorable body after despatching much more urgent questions such as a few little pensions to as many pretty little widows, a canal in the Uruguay, a circular railway etc., decided in their final sessions to pass the projects submitted to them.

Thence the projects returned to Government House to rest. The late President left—he was no good; the new one ought to set the machinery going, but there the laws lie and nothing is done to put them into execution.

Again commerce hastened itself and addressed another petition to our active Finance Minister, begging him to use his influence over his sleepy colleagues to get the works begun. He immediately grasped the importance of the petition, recommended it most warmly to his colleagues of the Home Department, and up to date we are just where we were.

Five years ago these works ought to have been executed, but no particular personage is interested, as it is only the commerce of the country that presents the petition, without intervention of any Congressmen or Governor; and as the Deputies for the Capital don't care a straw for the true interests of the city, the result is that the fallen wharves will remain in their present interesting condition, that the sandbank which is constantly filling up the canal will cost Government a fortune, while vessels which draw 21 feet will be unable to enter the port, but that three blessed administrative detail will not be moved, and while there remains one of the numerous dependencies of the Executive to which it may be "passed for report," Mr. Minister for the Home Department will avoid the im-

mense labor of decreeing the fulfilment of a useful law called for with so much reason.

The fact is that they do not understand what one foot more of water in our entrance channel really means. One foot more for an ordinary vessel means 200 to 250 tons of cargo, and over 2000 big ships which enter and leave the port yearly, means 500,000 tons which are not transported, but the freight on which we pay almost in its entirety, since a vessel has almost the same expenses whether it loads 200 tons more or not.

This means to say that some five millions of dollars are yearly thrown away through sheer indolence; five millions which would come into the pockets of producers as a consequence of cheaper freights, which would be the immediate consequence of the proper repairing of the entrance to the port.

But the country is rich! and can stand this loss as it does so many others, the only really important matter being that the administrative machine follows its impulsive career, as intelligent in commercial affairs and public works as it is in military questions.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The celebrated Jabez Spencer Balfour left Buenos Aires for London on the 6th inst. on the *Tarot Prince*.

—In February there were 1,892 births (245 illegitimate), 384 marriages and 1,244 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires. There were 4,121 immigrant arrivals and 1,394 departures for foreign destinations. The population of the city was estimated to be 605,792.

—The rainfall in Montevideo on March 26th during twelve hours, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The nearest record to this is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches during twelve hours about fifteen years ago. The damages caused by this recent phenomenal rainfall in Montevideo are estimated at \$300,000 gold.

—The utter lack of anything like fair administration, and the villainous character of some at least of the officials who are placed in authority, was illustrated this week in Fries, in the province of Santiago del Estero. The commissary there, having a grudge against a man named Sanchez, attacked him in the plaza, fired several shots at him, and left him to die. The man was carried home by some neighbors in a dying state. The commissary, enraged at hearing that he was still alive, came round to the house and shot him again, but finding he was not yet dead, he summoned four soldiers and had the poor wretch tied up and finally finished off by them. —*Review*, Buenos Aires April 6.

—We published a week or two ago the transmission of the project which the sanitary authorities had presented to government for the complete alteration of the quarantine system which had hitherto been in vogue in this country to the enormous detriment of commerce and the intense discomfort of passengers from Europe. We are glad to see by the papers that the minister of interior has signed the decree suppressing all quarantine in future and we only hope that the new rules will be duly carried out, for it must not be forgotten that although of immense benefit to passengers and commerce generally, they entail more work upon the sanitary guards and employees, who will probably shirk their duties, and, if an epidemic were to be the consequence, the system of quarantine abolition would be attacked, when the cause of its failure was its non-application. The new rules are a distinct advance in our civilization, and contrast most favorably with the ignorant folly displayed by Mr. Ildiante Borda of Montevideo, who, persistent in his autocratic conceit, will, if he does not soon give way, injure his country to a very serious extent. But then it is said that by doing so he is filling his own pocket, which any South American will tell you is the only true patriotism. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, April 6.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In 1894 there were 1,456 interments in the cemetery at the capital of Ceará.

—The state legislature of Minas Geraes held its first preparatory sitting on the 13th inst.

—There are duplicate state legislatures not only in Bahia and Sergipe, but also in Amazonas.

—In S. Paulo, last Sunday, a building occupied by a grocery situated at No. 58, Rua da Gazometro was destroyed by fire.

—A planter at Cagapava, S. Paulo, is said to have discovered that he can exterminate saliva ants with fresh coffee hulls.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo very properly censures the Tribunal of Justice of that state for failing to sit on the 9th inst. for the purpose of taking cognizance of an application for *habeas corpus* thus causing a week's delay to the applicant.

—The President of the state of S. Paulo says that within a few months the custom-house at the capital will be ready to receive merchandise.

—A telegram of the 13th from Bahia states that the sectional solicitor contradicts the report of his having preferred charges against the governor.

—At Bahia the federal solicitor has preferred charges against the governor of the state as guilty of the crime defined in Art. 111 of the criminal code.

—The state government of S. Paulo has five colonies with 6,662 inhabitants, the value of whose products was officially estimated last year at \$2,253,565.22.

—At Vitoria, capital of the state of Espírito Santo, eggs are selling at \$3.00 per dozen, beef of very bad quality at \$1.20 per kilo and sugar canes at 300 reis each.

—In Petropolis, on the 13th inst., President Prudente de Moraes visited the ministers of the United States, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Chile, Argentine republic and Uruguay.

—There are said to be four candidates for the federal senate at the election to be held on the 5th prox.: Mariano Torres, Braz Caneiro, Matoso Ribeiro and Admiral Carlos Baltazar.

—A telegram of the 14th inst. states that at Barra do Piraí there was a fight at 10 p.m. on the previous day between the police force and a band of men headed by the station master.

—Col. João Guedes Pinto de Mello has signed a contract with the state government of S. Paulo for settling 1,600 families of Swiss immigrants in the vicinity of Taubaté, where the climate and soil are said to be well adapted to the culture of grapes and other fruits.

—The chief of police of the state of S. Paulo complains, in his report, of the abuses committed by immigration contractors, who, he says, not only deceive immigrants with false statements, but also interfere in the parties of immigrants that they send to S. Paulo a large number of anarchists, vagrants and beggars.

—On the night of the 3rd inst. the enemies of Vicar João Passarelli attempted to blow him up with dynamite. For this purpose there was placed under his house a dynamite bomb, which was exploded at about one o'clock at night, fortunately, however, without causing injury to the priest or to any one else residing in the house.

—Dr. Manoel de Almeida, ex-president of the state of Rio de Janeiro, and Mariano Torres have refused to obey the summons of the sectional judge to appear before his court at Petropolis for the purpose of answering the charges made against them by Drs. Fios da Cruz and Nascimento Silva. They contend that, in view of Art. 83 of Law No. 221, of November, 1894, the order of that judge is illegal.

—It is stated that the Porto Alegre telegraph station, since the burning of the respective building, has been removed to Pelotas Brancas. If this is true we cannot imagine what the object of the author of the fire can be, unless it is to interfere with the sending of telegrams, since there is, as we are informed, no regular means of communication between Porto Alegre and Pelotas Brancas except the meat boat, which makes only one trip a day.

—In the state of S. Paulo there are in 106 municipal districts from which returns have been received, 621 public schools, of which 357 are for boys, 242 for girls and 22 are mixed schools. In the same municipal district there are 66 private schools for primary instruction. The 752 public and private schools have 21,143 matriculated pupils but the average attendance is only 11,012. Forty two municipal districts have failed to make returns.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—A letter from Pelotas to the editor of the *Echo do Brasil*, of this city, complains bitterly of the lawless acts committed by castillistas in the colony of S. Feliciano. Horses and cattle are seized and taken from the colonists, who, if they dare to object, are subjected to physical violence. In some instances horses have even been taken from carts.

—The castillista leaders, says the writer, are enriching themselves by means of robbery. They keep the money sent in pay the troops, who are in carts and who are obliged to rob in order to live.

—It appears that premiums are paid to those who can raise 800 or 1,000 men for the army. Consequently the press-gang is kept busily at work, and despite old negroes, boys of 14 and other persons usually unfit for duty are forced into the service in order to complete the number.

—The writer wishes to know whether foreign governments will protect their subjects from violence and whether the Brazilian government thinks that the treatment of the colonists of S. Feliciano is consistent with the promises made by its agents in Europe for the purpose of attracting immigrants to Brazil. He suggests that President Prudente de Moraes should secretly send a trustworthy agent to Rio Grande do Sul in order to investigate the state of affairs of which he complains.

—Letters from other sources confirm the statements made in that addressed to the *Echo do Brasil* and contain additional interesting particulars. One of them says that the government troops are very tired of the war and that Julio de Castilhos finds it difficult to prevent officers from sending telegrams to their friends in Rio de Janeiro requesting them to obtain their withdrawal from Rio Grande.

—It is stated that after the defeat of Sampaio, Pantaaleão Teles received orders to organise two new commands, which he proceeded to do, taking as a nucleus prisoners in the Porto Alegre jail.

Sampaio is said to have lost his set of false teeth, which dropped from his mouth in his precipitate flight from the scene of his defeat at Vacaú.

—Telegrams received here from the River Plate between the 8th and 12th inst. contain very vague and contradictory accounts of military operations. In one of these telegrams Apparicio Saraiva was reported to be marching towards D. Pedro II for the purpose of attacking Col. Portugal; in another it is said that the forces under his command together with those under the lead of Pina, Cabeça, Machado and Azambuja were expected to attack at Ponce Verde a Castillista force of 3,200 men under Menina Barreto, Portugal and Teles; in still another it is confessed that their whereabouts are unknown.

—A telegram received at Montevideo on the 8th from Santo Eugenio says that Ulysses Reverol has entered the State at the head of 1,000 men.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 11th states that Rosario, after being abandoned by Pina, has been reconquered by the castillistas.

—It is reported that the revolutionists have captured 400 more houses.

—The reinstatement of Capt. João Franzeiro, who had been removed from his post at Livramento on account of his violation of neutral territory, is said to have caused much dissatisfaction at Montevideo.

—Another telegram of the 11th states that the old report of the supposed intention of the Brazilian government to replace Castillistas with a governor of its own appointment, to compensate persons belonging to both parties for losses which they have sustained, and to order new elections in the State has again been placed in circulation in Buenos Ayres and that Silveira Martins had declared that he considered the report absurd, believing that it had probably been fabricated by some one interested in thwarting any plan which the government may possibly have in view for the pacification of Rio Grande.

—In this city reports of offers of mediation from the River Plate governments have continued to circulate and it has even been asserted that negotiations with the Brazilian government, originating in these offers, are actually in progress. On the other hand, however, it is stated, that the real object of the alleged negotiations has no connection with the question of mediation, but relates solely to the frustration of a detected plan of the castillistas to embroil Brazil in a war with the neighboring countries for the purpose of preventing the adoption of a policy of pacification. This version seems the more probable of the two, since it is difficult to see how offers of mediation can be either made or accepted in the case of Rio Grande, which has not separated from the rest of Brazil. At the same time it is probable that the failure of the attempt made by the castillistas to involve the country in a foreign war will have a favorable effect on the Rio Grande question.

—A like effect will no doubt be produced by the refusal of Julio de Castilhos to present Col. Facondo Tavares to the Supreme Court in conformity with the *acta habeas corpus* which was issued by that court in favor of one of the greatest sufferers from the vindictive tyranny of the ruler of Rio Grande. The idea of defending the autonomy of the State from undue interference of the Federal Judiciary might perhaps be accepted, if it were not known that Castilhos' courts such interference when it is favorable to him and that himself, as is public and notorious, is held in office by the Federal Executive. It is impossible to conceive a more monstrous system than that which permits the Federal Government to oppress the people of a State and yet deprive it of the power of relieving those people from oppression.

—It is stated that Minister Albit will take passage on the *Orion* for Rio de Janeiro on the 23d inst. A Buenos Aires paper publishes a declaration in which he states that he comes to Rio on a leave of absence on account of the report which he considers almost official, of the acceptance of the mediation of Uruguay in the affairs of Rio Grande. He says that the revolution can be suppressed without the assistance of the general government and that he cannot, as minister, give his approval to an intervention which, as a congressman, he feels bound to oppose.

—Report of his removal from the legation at Buenos Aires is still circulated.

—It is stated that at Soledade, in Rio Grande do Sul, the castillistas, after obtaining a truce from the federalists in that locality, have treacherously murdered several of their enemies, including Dr. João Severiano da Cunha, (a cousin of Congressman Glycerio) who was killed at his house in the presence of his wife and children.

—The revolutionists are said to be making vigorous preparations for continuing the struggle.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* attacks the new contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company.

—In 1894 the tram cars at Pará carried \$1,019,652 passengers. Their receipts were \$606,290.240.

—The cars of the Botanical Garden tramway company make 981 round trips a day.

—The total distance travelled by the cars of the Botanical Garden tramway company in 1894 was 4,248,388 kilometers.

—At the end of last year the Botanical Garden tramway company had 152 vehicles of all classes, including 20 electric cars and 75 first-class mule cars.

—It is the intention of the Botanical Garden tramway company to put electric cars on Rua Benito Lisboa, Pedro Americo, Lapa and Laranjeiras as far as Aguas Férreas. The directors estimate that this will cost the company the sum of \$300,000 and they expect in this way to economise in the first year \$37,000.

—The cars of the Botanical Garden tramway company in 1894 made 318,792 round trips, carrying 18,633,841 passengers, of whom 971,140 were gratuitous.

—In the second half of the year 1894 the traffic receipts of the Unidos Sôocalma e Itiana railway company amounted to \$3,624,174.570 and the operating expenses to \$1,527,308.520.

—The station-master at S. Francisco Xavier arrested and delivered to the police at one o'clock p.m. on the 11th inst. a man whom he accused of having attempted to stupefy him with a narcotic.

—A firm in this city on the 9th of February shipped on the Leopoldina railway 219 packages of merchandise, paying \$630.200 freight. Up to the 11th inst. this merchandise had not reached its destination.

—In the year 1894 the miles belonging to the Botanical Garden tramway company consumed 1,178,816 kilometers of electric and 1,558,938 kilometers of Indian corn, costing \$48,886.640 and capim costing \$5,673.530.

—In the month of January the traffic receipts of the Paulista railway were \$7,108,628.240 and the operating expenses \$7,464,512.21, against 76,758.520 and \$8,108,611.11, respectively, in the corresponding month of 1894.

—Paper shipped from Rio on the 27th inst. to the *Pharol de Faz de Faz*, reached its destination only on the 8th inst. That journal was consequently obliged, for want of paper, to suspend publication from the 2nd to the 9th inst.

—At the end of 1894 the Botanical Garden tramway company had 1,205 miles valued at \$18,305.800. The average daily cost of the keep of each of these miles was \$1.502 in the first half of 1894 and \$1.286 in the second half.

—On the 4th inst. the Oeste de Minas railway company signed a contract with the state government of Rio de Janeiro for building a railway from Angra dos Reis to Barra Mansa, for which that government pays the company \$30,000,000 per kilometer.

—In the first half of 1894 the receipts of the Botanical Garden tramway company amounted to \$1,063,571.815 and the expenditure to \$86,489.664; and in the second half of that year the receipts amounted to \$1,209,745.945 and the expenditure to \$115,832.619. The principal item in the expenditure is the keep of miles, which in the second half of 1894 cost \$25,204.5510. In the same half year the company spent \$14,391.880 with conductors and drivers and \$6,042.660 with electric traction.

—Barão do Lachão, president of the Banco do Brasil e Lendas, proposes to obtain a loan of \$10,000,000 for completing the railway between Niterói and Mairicá. This road, which originally cost \$1,300,000.000, was bought at auction by the bank for \$159,367.900. Immediately after the purchase the bank was offered over \$200,000 for the road, which the Barão thinks could be sold in its present state for at least \$400,000,000. He believes that between now and August the road can be placed in operating order.

—The board of directors of the Botanical Garden tramway company makes the following statement in regard to the receipts and expenditures of electric cars and those drawn by mules in the second half of 1894: Receipts from electric cars, including the cars owned by them, \$18,290.800; expenditure, \$62,574.330; balance, \$35,715.960. Mule cars: receipts, \$74,537.825; expenditure, \$20,423.660; balance, \$54,113.935. Thus the ratio of operating expenses to receipts was for the electric and towed cars 31.36% and for the mule cars 68.97%.

LOCAL NOTES

—Now that Sampaio has lost his teeth, would it not be well to deprive Julio de Castilhos of his claws?

—The war department has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the facts relating to the disappearance of 30 revolvers belonging to the 1st regiment of cavalry.

—Capt. Huet Bacellar has been acquitted by court martial of the charge of having attempted, while a prisoner at Fort Lage, to cause a mutiny in the garrison of that fort.

—The municipal council has authorized the prefect of the city to take steps for nullifying the contract with Baron Drummond in regard to the Zoological Garden and for putting a stop to gambling on the animals.

—Last Friday 15 Indians from Piabahia, in Rio Grande do Sul, called at Itamaraty palace and asked to see the President, to whom they desire to present a long list of articles which they require. They were fed and sent to the police office.

—Dr. Daniel de Almeida, who was one of Salamanca la Gima surgeons, arrived here from Portugal on the 9th inst. The people among whom he practiced medicine while in Portugal gave him highly complimentary proofs of their appreciation of his professional skill.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* denies that it is at the urgent request of the government that Col. Demostenes Lobo clings to the place of director general of the post office, and it adds that to suppose such a thing would be far from complimentary to the government's administrative capacity.

—Dr. Carijó, 1st assistant-delegate of the chief of police, has recently been giving his personal attention to the work of attempting to prevent blocks in the streets leading from the central part of the city to the Sude and Gamboa districts. It is to be hoped that his efforts will prove successful.

On Sunday morning there occurred an explosion at the building of the gas company and 6 persons were slightly hurt.

In this city between March 2 and April 13 there were tried by jury 43 persons, of whom 28 were condemned and 15 acquitted.

In a fight which occurred on the 9th inst. between policemen and brakemen at the S. Diogo station, two of the former were wounded.

On Saturday the explosion of a *judas* set fire to the dress of D. Julia Cotrim, wife of the health inspector of this city, burning her so severely as to cause her death.

According to the *Almanack da Guerra*, the Brazilian army has 4 marshals, 8 generals of division, 17 brigadier-generals, 64 colonels, 83 lieutenants-colonels, 150 majors, 472 captains, 460 lieutenants, and 702 ensigns. This count does not include the 1,500 ensigns appointed by Floriano.

Subscribers of the *Gazeta da Tarde* having complained that the punctuation fails to deliver them that paper, our contemporary suggests to Col. Demostenes and his employés that there are larger papers than the *Gazeta*, if their object is to do a lucrative business in the sale of wrapping paper.

Complaint has frequently been made of the recklessness with which the work of blasting stone is performed at the quarries in this city. From this recklessness resulted on the 8th inst. the death of a man, who, while passing along Rue Guanabara, was struck by a stone and almost instantly killed.

A letter posted at the station of Castello, in the state of Espírito Santo, took 8 months and 5 days to reach this city. The trip should have been made in three or four days. Another letter posted at Cachoeira de Iaparé on April 13, 1894, reached here on the 13th inst., exactly one year from the date on which it was posted.

The *Noticia* seems to think that an attempt will be made to induce congress to vote money for purchasing the Friburgo palace, on Rue da Carioba, and converting it into the official residence of the President of the republic. If this is accomplished, says that paper, the department of foreign affairs will probably be removed to Itamaraty Palace.

Last Tuesday a *chandler d'industrie* endeavored to obtain 200,000\$00 by forging the name of the actress Pepa. The man to whom the respective note was addressed gave the bearer an envelope enclosing a blank sheet of paper and followed him at a distance until he saw him give the envelope to another man, whom he immediately caused to be arrested.

On the night of the 8th inst. burglars attempted to enter the Colégio Atheneu Fluminense, a school for girls on Rue da São Christóvão. Hearing the noise, one of the ladies residing at the school said out: "Let us send for the police." "You had better send for the Bishop," said one of the burglars. Very much frightened, the ladies called for help and the burglars ran away.

Lieut. Arthur Alvim, a political prisoner, who was tried and sentenced by court martial, has been endeavoring ever since last July to obtain a revision of his sentence. His first application to the Supreme Court fell into the hands of Col. Farias, director of the Casa da Correção, and consequently failed to reach the court. A second application was more fortunate, but the court has not been able to take any action thereon, because the government has not yet complied with its demand for the papers relating to the case.

The postmaster at Angustura is every day winning new laurels. One of his latest feats is to refuse to deliver the *Apostolo*. He contends that he is under no obligation to do so, since that paper neglects to send him a complimentary copy. The *Apostolo* naturally complains of this and avails itself of the occasion to make other complaints against the postoffice, which, it correctly asserts, is in a state of complete anarchy, having been deprived, during the reign of terror, of its best employees in order to make room for friends of the dictator and of the dictator's friends.

On Sunday the Congresso de Beneficencia Prudente de Moraes and several other associations made a demonstration in honor of the President of the republic. On their arrival at Itamaraty Palace they were received by Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, secretary of the President, who thanked them in the latter's name and apologized for his absence. A message addressed to the President and several bouquets were handed to the secretary and the demonstration closed with cheers for the President and his secretary, for the government, for the chief of police and for the army and navy.

Among the many just complaints against the postoffice is that relating to the immense and altogether unnecessary loss of time caused to the public by the system adopted in regard to registered mail matter. There is no advantage whatever in giving to senders of such matter an elaborate receipt, the writing of which consumes considerable time and keeps numbers of persons awaiting their turn to be served. A simple numbered check previously prepared would answer the purpose as far as the public are concerned, and whatever details the postoffice finds necessary could be recorded by its clerks at their leisure.

On Friday the daily papers stated that the municipal council had paid 250,000\$00 on account of its debt to Hilario Rodrigues Telles for 1,184 head of cattle for which Col. Floriano Florambel, director of the abattoir, was responsible. On Saturday, however, Hilario published an article in which he denies having received the money, which, it appears, the prefect wishes to deposit judicially in the municipal treasury. The owner of the cattle objects to receiving 250,000\$00 for cattle, which, he is informed, netted 540,000\$00 for the municipal treasury. He does not believe, he says, that Col. Floriano Florambel has, as the papers state, been set at liberty.

Now that Capt. Boynton's steam launch *Satelite* is in the market, would it not be well for the friends of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to buy it and present it to the ex-dictator? It might be handsomely fitted up and ornamented with paintings of kilometre 65, in Parana, Santa Cruz Fort, in Santa Catharina, Casa do Correço, city of Magé and other places of historical interest. It might also have a little cabinets museum containing among other curious articles a bial of bread, a bottle of water and a diminutive model of car No. 36 V. It seems to us that this present would be much more appropriate than the sword which was given to the marshal on the 15th of November.

Capt. Trajano Augusto de Carvalho, the well-known naval constructor, has returned from Europe arriving here on the steamer *Thames* on the 9th inst. Capt. Trajano is one of those who have suffered most from the ferocious tyranny of the ex-dictator. Arrested on the 16th of February, 1894, he was kept in prison without trial, undergoing the usual treatment that was given to all the political prisoners, until the 6th of September. Of his three sons who took part in the revolution two were captured and harshly shot in Santa Catharina and the third still suffers from a wound which he received in one of the engagements in this port. The latter has returned from Europe with his father.

Dr. Alfonso Celso writes to the *Comercio de S. Paulo* that he has learned from the best authority that the French government in accepting compensation for the families of the French subjects interred by order of Marshal Floriano Peixoto in Santa Catharina, did not relinquish its right to demand the punishment of the criminals and that the Brazilian government bound itself to take action for the trial of Moreira Cesar, Jerônimo Gonçalves and Floriano Peixoto, when it applies to congress for an appropriation for paying the claim. Dr. Alfonso Celso very properly suggests that the claim should be paid not by the Brazilian taxpayer, but by the guilty parties, two of whom, at least, (Floriano and Jerônimo) are known to have means, since they have recently invested money in real estate.

DEATHS.

On 2nd April, at Santos, of yellow fever, Margaret Henry, widow of Peter Henry, of Paterson, New Jersey, U. S. A. and of Cariola, state of S. Paulo, aged 56 years. Deeply regretted.

In this city on the 11th inst., Annie Olga, dearly beloved daughter of John William and Henrietta Richardson. Aged 9 months.

BUSINESS NOTES

The steamer *S. Salvador* was surrendered to her owners, the Lloyd Brasileiro company, on the 15th inst., the government having retained the same over thirteen months after the termination of hostilities in this bay.

It is said that Sr. Arthur Peixoto has offered 700,000\$00 for the "Usina Leão" (sugar factory) situated in Alagoas. We believe the gentleman in question is a near relative of the recent dictator, and that his fortune is the result of recent economies.

Although the postoffice possesses a steam launch for the transportation of mails between the steamers and shore, it appears to be always under repair. The *Jornal* says, however, that it was in order for a pleasure excursion up the bay a short time since.

The Brazilian consul at New Orleans in his report to the government suggests that for the development of trade between that port and Brazil there should be regular and rapid steam communication at short intervals and that a higher grade of coffee should be sent to the New Orleans market. He thinks that the jurisdiction of the New Orleans consulate should be extended to all the gulf states and that special care should be taken to remove the unfavorable impression caused by events in Brazil during the past two years, which, he says, have greatly contributed to discredit the country.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Permission has been granted to the British Bank of South America to establish a branch at Bahia.

The losses sustained by the Companhia Nacional de Oleos during the naval revolution in this port are estimated at 60,829\$82.

The floating debt of the state of S. Paulo amounts to 6,462,300\$00, including a loan of 5,000,000\$00 from the Banco da Republica.

On the 31st of December, 1894, the foreign debt of the state of S. Paulo amounted to 1,172,200 and the internal funded debt to 3,080,000\$00.

During the year 1894 the Turf Club paid in taxes to the general and municipal governments the sum of 23,401\$100, which is equivalent to nearly 5% of its nominal capital.

According to the message addressed to the S. Paulo legislature by the president of the state the revenue for 1894 amounted to 37,282,225\$350 and the expenditure to 42,367,728\$823.

The department of finance has issued a circular stating that, until Law No. 191A of September 30, 1893, shall have been expressly repealed, improved sugar-making machinery to which Art. 5 of that law refers will be imported free from duty.

The general government owes the state of S. Paulo the sum of 5,523,847\$682, amount of taxes which it collected for that state and has not yet paid. This sum added to those due the state from sundry debtors makes a total of 17,331,900\$00.

In the year 1894 the deposits in the Caixa Económica de Rio de Janeiro amounted to 19,715,544\$000 and the sums withdrawn to 16,102,450\$072. Since the date of the establishment of the Caixa (Nov. 4, 1861), the total deposits amounted to 188,332,844\$111 and the withdrawals to 167,992,401\$133.

Up to December 31, 1894, the government of the state of S. Paulo, in conformity with state law No. 120, of March 15, 1893, granting aid to the general government for defending its authority and the republican system, had contributed the sum of 8,213,474\$491. It would certainly have been much better to leave this money in the pockets of the taxpayers.

The *Estado de Minas* says that of the 4,000,000\$00 voted by the Minas legislature in 1893 for the purpose of assisting the general government in maintaining order and upholding republican institutions the state government expended only 271,259\$000. This sum, it adds, was used in purchasing Mauser carbines, which will be given to the police force.

The state legislature of Pará has voted a subsidy of 300,000\$00 and that of Amazonas 200,000\$00 for a line of steamers between Manaus, Pará and the ports of the Mato Grosso. The government of Pará, however, declines to execute the respective law unless Amazonas will give as much money as Pará and relinquish its demand that the steamers shall touch at Pará and Iapacatá.

According to the balance sheet of the Banco da Republica on the 30th ult., the notes in circulation for which it is responsible amounted at that time to 347,491,720\$. Its issue of bonds amounted to 78,861,600\$ and its debt to the public treasury on savings accounts to 112,546,309\$230. On the other hand the treasury owned the bank in account current 21,837,022\$356. The bank's cash account showed a balance of 41,167,914\$833.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 15th, 1895.

For value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold, 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.8665 per £1 stg. 54 75 cts do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 18827 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 9 18 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) .. 2 800

do do do (paper) 357 45 gold do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg..... 19 25 c.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 5 953

Value of £1. sterling 24 893

EXCHANGE.

April 9 — The posted rates were 9 91/6 on London, 997 on Paris and 1,820 — 1,823 on Hamburg, at 90 dls; 58 17/2 — 58 20/2 on New York, at sight. The market was very quiet, with no decided tendency, during the day, but a little more demand appeared on the street just before the close and the last business, done in repassed and commercial sterling was at 9 11/6. The rates reported during the day were 9 5/6 — 9 21/2 for bank sterling — at the higher rate head office paper was still to be had at the close — and 9 11/6 — 9 21/2 for other paper, ready bills, with 9 25/2 again done for May delivery. Sovereigns closed at the Bôca with buyers at 24\$900, sellers at 25\$000; nothing was reported on the street.

9 5/6 — 9 21/2 for bank, and 9 11/6, at which the banks were not taken, — 9 5/6 for other sterling. Sovereigns closed at the Bôca with buyers at 24\$900, sellers at 25\$000; nothing was reported on the street.

April 15. — The official rates were unchanged, viz: 9 5/6 on London, 997 — 991 on Paris and 1,822 — 1,823 on Hamburg, at 90 dls; 58 17/2 — 58 21/2 on New York, at sight. The market was very quiet, with no decided tendency, during the day, but a little more demand appeared on the street just before the close and the last business, done in repassed and commercial sterling was at 9 11/6. The rates reported during the day were 9 5/6 — 9 21/2 for bank sterling — at the higher rate head office paper was still to be had at the close — and 9 11/6 — 9 21/2 for other paper, ready bills, with 9 25/2 again done for May delivery. Sovereigns closed at the Bôca with buyers at 24\$900, sellers at 25\$000; nothing was reported on the street.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 8.

40 Apolices, 45...	1,225	13 Apolices, 58...	959
51 do	1,223	1 do	941
15 do	1,222	1,000 Sovereigns...	25
200 do	127 1/2	100 deb. L'dm. 100\$	20
10 do 1895...	935		

Banks.

12 1/2 Cred. Mural...	40	20 Rural.....	245
430 Républica 25...	68		

Miscellaneous.

250 O Minas RR, 25	24	10 Jai. Bot. trans...	125
62 deb. Sorocab...	70	100 Melh. no Brz...	33
400 V. P. Sapatucy.	10		

Banks.

8 Apolices, 55...	942	15 deb. L'dm. 100\$	19
22 do 45	1,240	25 deb. Cr. May...	36
43 do 1895...	937	100 h. Cr. L'Br. 100\$	60

Miscellaneous.

200 O. Minas, 25...	24 500	100 Loteria Nac...	67 500
50 Sorocab exten...	19	200 Melh. no Brz...	33
100 Confusco inc.	35		

April 9.

1 Apolice, 55...	947	29 Apolices 55...	940
400 do	95	3 do 45 ..	7,230

Banks.

60 Comin's 25...	42	32 Rural.....	215
400 Républica 25...	70		

Miscellaneous.

50 Buz. de Lot...	49	5 Jai. Bot. trans...	129
300 do	38 500	50 Melh. no Brz...	32 500
100 Loteria Nac...	68	100 do	33
200 do	68 50		

Banks.

18 Apolices, 55...	940	4 Apolices, 895...	939
7,000\$ do	94	10 do	929
27 do 45	1,225	10 deb. Geral L'Br. 1 500	

Banks.

100 Construtor...	14 500	4 Republica...	158
75 Kunel, 25.....	125	195 do	160

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th April, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee. — The working days of the past week were reduced to four by the Easter holidays, although exporters are supposed to have done some business on Thursday. Receipts have continued on about the same average, to maintain which however, the consweise supply has been very considerable, but the quality of the coffees now coming to market are unsatisfactory, while the demand appears to have run upon the grades above No. 8, which are in very small supply. The sales reported during the week only about 30,000 bags, and it now looks as if another accumulation of low coffees was threatening the market, and this will probably result in a sharp decline, before the limited number of exporters, who deal in these grades, can be induced to purchase. The qualities in Santos also show that the crop is about shipped, although receipts there still keep up exceedingly well, and prices have declined quite in proportion to the lower quotations in Rio.

The weather is still reported to be very favourable for the coming crop, and the usual prophecies of early receipts of new coffee are mentioned. These prophecies have not been generally realized as of late, and a good deal depends upon the financial situation of the planters and factors.

The discussion of the *größe* question continues, and as the market price of these securities has advanced to about 50% of the nominal value, it is thought that some compromise is to be arrived at.

The shipments during the week have been:

26,253 bags for the United States	baggs.
10,025	do Bessel.....
—	Cape of Good Hope

2,616	do River Plate
556	do Coastwise

4,180 bags.	
-------------	--

The vessels sailed with coffee were:

United States	baggs.
---------------	--------

Apr. 6 New York Br. str. Turkish Prince.....	4,800
--	-------

Apr. 10 do do Bessel.....	22,591
---------------------------	--------

Europe :	
----------	--

Apr. 6 Hamburg Ger. str. Santos.....	1,205
--------------------------------------	-------

11 Antwerp " Wieser.....	875
--------------------------	-----

Europe :	
----------	--

Apr. 10 River Plate Br. str. Thames.....	1,201
--	-------

11 do str. Matapan.....	3,426
-------------------------	-------

Coastwise, Sundry steamers.....	2,053
---------------------------------	-------

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

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Railway Material,

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NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by my subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1^o de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.11 Rua Príncipe de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
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25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.**TRY****NECTANDRA AMARA****Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

COHEN, or RAPOPORT, LEAH: when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,
do, ANTONIO FRANCISCO,
do, THERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo

da Patria, Nickeroy, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de Rio de Janeiro.

SCULLY, JEREMIAH: who left Ballycough, Co. Cork, in 1846 or 1847.

LOW, JAMES: deserted from British ship *Whinlatter* October 1894.TUCKERSON, or THORLICKERSON, WILLIAM: formerly mate of the *Hetton May*, which left Rio in March, 1894.

MAJOR, JOHN STANLEY: of the Bahama Islands; for adjustment of legacy.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

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Acting British Consul General.**TO LET**

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I.

On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Henrique Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of Nectandra Amara; and asked him for a testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in cases of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

2.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquitânia* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Englishman, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered from bonny boat sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINHO.

3.

Pernambuco, on board *s/s Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage. I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall be gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINHO OR MORAES.

N. B.—Every bottle of this medicine is accompanied by a prospectus and therein is explained its extraordinary efficacy for the prompt and radical cure of all diseases of the stomach and the bowels, which are so common during land or sea-voyages; and a traveller, who has once made use of it, will never undertake a voyage without providing himself with this excellent preventive.

How to take it: Take the dose indicated in the prospectus on the evening before going on board; on feeling ill in spite of it, take it every time you vomit until your disposition to vomit has completely passed.

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1895

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1895		
April 21	Nile,	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
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Handel 4th May

For New Orleans:

Steamer 21st May

For Valparaiso, Callao and West
Coast Ports:

Chantrey 28th April.

For Santos:

Bellaura 19th April.

Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Bellaura 26th April.
Bellaura 9th "
Nasmyth 9th "

For New Orleans:

Steamer 26th April.

Intended sailings from Victoria for
New York:

Bellaura 25th April.
Handel 8th May

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient
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For further information apply to Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

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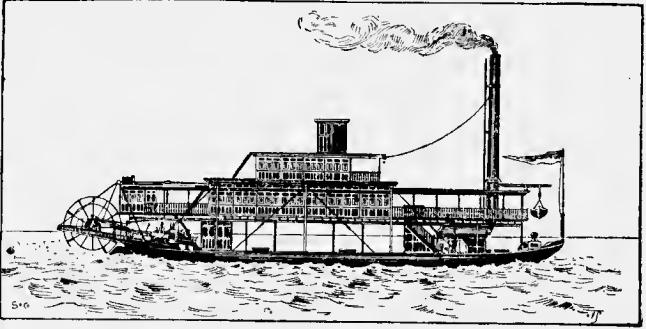
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